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## THE EDMONTON DISTRICT FOR SPRING WHEAT

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### THE EDMONTON DISTRICT

"It is obvious to anyone who knows the west thoroughly  
"and has given the matter any serious consideration,  
"that in the near future the great majority of the teem-  
"ing population which the new province of Alberta is  
"destined to provide homes for, will inevitably be found  
"in the rich Saskatchewan valley crossing the province  
"somewhat below its centre."—*Really Gazette*.

### WHY SO ?

There are many reasons why this prediction will be fulfilled.

It will pay you to take five minutes to read a few of them.

### SOIL AND CROPS

"To the south, east, west and north of Edmonton there  
"is a great area of the blackest and richest land I  
"ever saw."

That is what John A. Ewing, special staff correspondent of the *Toronto Globe* had to say about it in his paper. It is a safe statement to say that nowhere, in any part of the world in which cereal grains can be grown, is there any such area of uniformly rich lands as surrounds Edmonton for about one hundred miles in every direction, and is usually referred to as the Edmonton District.

The deep rich black loam, usually over a clay subsoil, which is the general character of the soil, is only equalled in richness and fertility by the far-famed Red River Valley in Manitoba and Dakota and Minnesota. ~~But while the soil of the Red River Valley is possibly as good, the climatic conditions are decidedly more favorable in the Edmonton district.~~

Soil which can, and has, repeatedly produced crops of

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over forty bushels of No. 1 hard wheat to the acre; over one hundred bushels of oats to the acre, every measured bushel from 8 to 10 lbs. over standard weight; and 40 bushels of plump-barley to the acre, and that without manuring, is good enough, is it not? Can you do this in your own State or Province?

Keep it up? Of course it will, if properly farmed.

The writer knows fields near Edmonton which have been under cultivation for twenty years, which produced last year as good crops as they ever raised. Every farmer in the Edmonton district keeps a few cattle, and the land can be cheaply manured every third or fourth year when summer-fallowed.

## GARDEN STUFF.

In the matter of roots and vegetables, grown under ordinary conditions, it is probable that the Edmonton district will produce more and better vegetables than any other section of the Dominion. Nowhere, from the Rocky Mountains to the Atlantic, has the writer seen such cabbages, cauliflowers, beets, carrots, peas, beans, etc., as are commonly to be seen growing in the gardens of Edmonton, without any particular attempt to assist nature in the way of fertilizing or artificial watering. The marvellously rich soil, with the ample rainfall and summer warmth, accomplish more than all the arts known to the eastern market gardener. In 1904, the writer, who is no gardener, grew tomatoes in the open air, some of which were ripened beautifully on August 1st. Fine specimens of apples have been produced near Edmonton; but their culture is only in the experimental stage as yet.

Do you know where the very earliest settlements in the Canadian West were located? They were in the Red River Valley about Winnipeg; in the similar rich lands along the

## **MINE FARMING IS SAFE FARMING**

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Assiniboine at Portage la Prairie, Manitoba, (now worth \$50 an acre), and over nine hundred miles away in the Saskatchewan Valley in the Edmonton district. The early settlers around Edmonton were all hunters, fur-traders, freighters, etc., largely natives of the West, who were perfectly familiar with the whole country from the Red River to the Rocky Mountains, and the whole country was theirs for the asking. They would not have travelled over those weary hundreds of miles, before the days of the railway, unless they knew that they were getting the choice of the whole West.

### **WHATEVER YOU DO,**

Don't make the mistake of thinking that all land in Alberta is like that in the Saskatchewan Valley. There is absolutely no similarity, either in soil or climate, between the Edmonton district and other portions of Alberta. If you do not find soil and conditions to suit you in other parts, don't think that you can't be suited in Alberta, but go north into the Edmonton district.

### **WHAT IS IT WORTH ?**

A gentleman from Illinois, of ripe experience in farming, who has spent about a year on a Central Alberta farm, told the writer that it is worth more than the \$100-an-acre land in Illinois, because it will produce more, and a better climate goes with it.

### **WHAT IT COSTS.**

All the way from \$5.50 to \$25 an acre. At the lower figure can be bought wild lands a considerable distance from existing railways. At the higher figure can be got improved farms close to the city of Edmonton. Free homestead land can be got by going back from the railway 50 miles, in several sections likely to be soon opened up by new railways.

**CLIMATE.**

In the matter of climate, there is almost unanimity of opinion. Central Alberta enjoys certainly the finest climate to be found on this continent east of the Rocky Mountains. People who have not experienced a Central Alberta winter, are usually under the impression that it is more severe than that of the eastern provinces of Canada, or the northern tier of states. Nothing could be more erroneous than this impression. Nowhere east of the Rockies, except in places where it is much too hot in summer, is there as pleasant a winter as in the Edmonton district. It is true, there are low temperatures registered occasionally; but owing to the bright, clear, dry air and the absence of wind at low temperatures, the days are not unpleasant, even during the coldest weather. In the Edmonton district, it is never windy when it is cold; and windy days are the exception at any time.

On a typical Central Alberta cold winter day, when the thermometer say at zero, not the least discomfort is felt, and no more clothing is needed than is worn in Toronto, Chicago or New York. The average winter temperature, as recorded at the Dominion Government Meteorological station at Edmonton for the past ten years for the months of December, January and February, was 9.9 above zero.

There is usually less snow in Alberta than in any portion of Canada or the Northern States. There is rarely more snow than is required for sleighing. During the fourteen years that the Calgary and Edmonton Railway has been in operation, the train service has never been stopped, nor even delayed, on account of snow; and there has never been a snow plow over the road. Is there any other district where trains are run, from the latitude of Washington, D.C., north, of which the same could be said?

There are no blizzards in the Edmonton district. The

almost constant high winds that are met with in Southern Alberta and Western Assiniboia, are very rare in the Saskatchewan Valley.

### A STATE SENATOR'S OPINION.

State Senator H. C. Black, of Stearns County, Minnesota, after spending a year in the Edmonton district, writes :

"The winters [in Alberta] are not so severe as in Minnesota, and we don't have any of your three-day blizzards. The summers are very agreeable ; during the day the sun shines bright and clear, and the average temperature is 60 to 80 and the nights are cool. As a whole, I claim that the climate is better than in Minnesota."

The writer has had no experience of Minnesota, but is in a position to state positively that the climate of Central Alberta is much preferable to that of Eastern Canada, or other portions of the North West.

The summers in the Edmonton district are ideal for rapid growth of vegetation. Owing to the great length of the days--the sun shines for over 18 hours a day at midsummer--and the copious, though not excessive, rains, together with the marvellous richness of soil, there takes place a rapidity of growth which can only be characterized as wonderful.

Though the days are hot, the thermometer sometimes rising above 90 in the shade, the air is dry and the heat is not oppressive, and prostrations from heat are unknown. Even during the hottest weather the nights are cool and blankets are needed.

### SUMMER FROSTS.

Strangers, looking at the map, sometimes ask if Edmonton is not too far north to be a successful wheat country. The best answer to that idea is to point out on the map such

places as Peace River Landing, a small settlement 300 mile-north of Edmonton, where there is a flour mill in active operation. And at Fort Vermilion, about 400 miles due north of Edmonton, there are two flour mills in operation, the machinery having been hauled in from Edmonton at enormous expense. One of these, built by the Hudson's Bay Company in 1903, is a thoroughly modern mill of the very best equipment, fitted with its own electric lighting plant. It is turning out flour of high grade, of course from wheat grown in the vicinity 400 miles due north of Edmonton. The highest award for wheat at the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876 was taken by wheat grown in the Peace River settlement.

## MIXED FARMING.

While the Edmonton district is capable of producing enormous crops of wheat, aggregating millions of bushels annually, it is probably at mixed farming that her settlers will make the greatest success. Nature has so liberally provided the district with streams and lakes and rich luscious pasture, as well as almost unlimited wild hay, which can be had for the cutting, that it would be unwise not to turn these advantages to account by keeping cattle on every farm. The soil and climate seem specially suited to the production of cultivated grasses, such as timothy, bromie grass, etc.; and the enormous stacks of wheat and oat straw left after threshing make fodder of considerable value for cattle. So that the farmer who wishes to get the best return from his land, and wants to keep busy in the winter as well as in summer, will combine the raising of horses, cattle, and swine, etc, with the growing of wheat, oats and barley.

## CATTLE

A very large percentage of the prize-winning cattle at the Winnipeg Exhibition, and other Western fairs every

## THE GREAT MIXED FARMING SECTION

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year are from the Edmonton district; and no where can better cattle be raised, or at less cost. This is an ideal dairy country, and this industry is one of the first importance. But it would take a whole book to tell even a little about the possibilities in regard to cattle and dairying.

### **SHEEP**

Are raised very successfully in the Edmonton district. There are no bad storms or spear grass; and flocks are remarkably free from disease. There are no burrs or other nuisances, and the Edmonton Woollen Mills report that wool comes to them in remarkably good condition, and brings a good figure. This mill will be enlarged as the supply of wool increases and every pound of wool that can be raised can be used. Mutton finds ready sale to butchers at ~~54~~ to 6c. a pound, live weight. Lambs up to \$4.25 each.

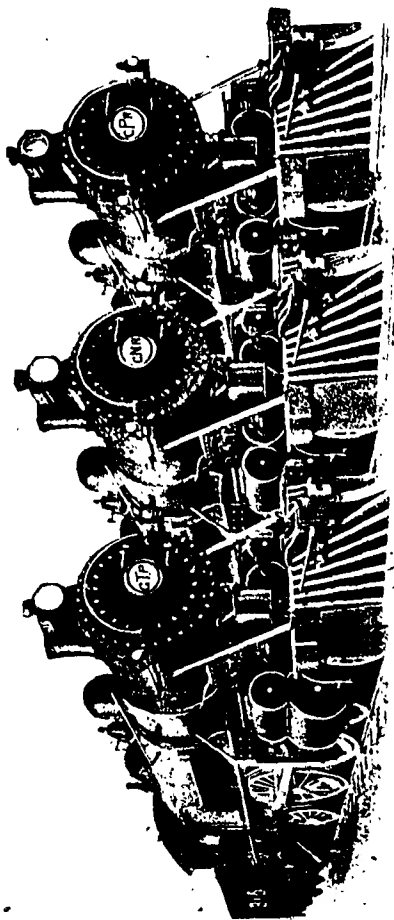
### **HOG RAISING**

Is an exceedingly important industry here, and one which requires but little capital and gives remarkably satisfactory results. While no corn is grown, barley, peas and mill-stuffs make good substitutes. Any kind of disease among hogs is unknown. The market is easily capable of taking the entire supply, owing to the enormous consumption of pork products in the great north, which is supplied from Edmonton; and in the Mountains to the west. There are great possibilities in the meat packing industry at Edmonton.

### **FLAX GROWING**

Is an industry which is only in its infancy, in the Edmonton district, but has proved eminently successful, and has great possibilities ahead of it. The thrifty German and Galician settlers have demonstrated the entire suitability of soil and climate for the production of flax as a highly profitable industry.





### THE RULF OF THREE.

The great trans-continental systems which will make Edmonton a great city.

### OTHER RESOURCES.

#### COAL.

The resources of the Edmonton district are by no means limited to the various branches of agriculture, however. There are great opportunities for various industries. The two principal requirements for successful manufacturing, cheap power and ample shipping facilities, are provided at the city of Edmonton. The city, and a considerable portion of the district, is underlaid with lignite coal of very high grade, which even under the somewhat crude methods of handling at present employed, can be delivered on to wagons at the mines at one dollar a ton, thus furnishing the source of unlimited power.

#### RAILWAY DEVELOPMENTS.

The other chief requisite, shipping facilities, is now absolutely assured to Edmonton. The Canadian Northern Railway main line will reach Edmonton in the fall, in time to move the 1905 crop. The following season branch lines will be started in various directions to thoroughly develop the district around Edmonton, and act as feeders to the main line, the terminus of which will probably remain at Edmonton for a few years.

The Grand Trunk Pacific main line is assured for Edmonton. This road is to be pushed with all possible vigor, and construction will no doubt be pushed east and west from Edmonton, to get the road in operation in the shortest possible time. We already have the Canadian Pacific Railway line from Edmonton to McLeod, putting Edmonton in touch with the C. P. R. main line and all southern Alberta points. The C. P. R. have a line located from Edmonton in a southeasterly direction, to connect with their main line at some point in Assiniboia, on which construction is likely to commence in the near future.

A line has also been located for a railroad from Edmonton

to Athabasca Landing, 100 miles north, on the navigable Athabasca River, thus putting Edmonton in closer touch with the great water-ways of the Peace and MacKenzie Rivers, on which there are already several powerful steamers.

Edmonton's position as the leading railway centre of the West, second only to Winnipeg, is thus assured. While Winnipeg has been known as the gate-way of the West, Edmonton is undoubtedly the gate-way of the North-West. It would at the present time be hard to imagine any point offering better opportunities as a manufacturing and wholesale distributing centre.

## TIMBER.

Amongst other exceedingly valuable resources of the district might be mentioned the timber which is found throughout the entire district. This consists of poplar, spruce and tamarac. The former is used principally by the settlers for firewood, for putting up log buildings, and for fencing purposes, being only occasionally cut into lumber. Spruce and tamarac are not so widely spread as poplar, but are found in large blocks in many different parts of the district, and there are many sawmills, employing many hundreds of hands, engaged in cutting it into square timber and lumber. At Edmonton there are two fine mills, one cutting 75 thousand feet of lumber a day, and the other about half that. There are also numerous planing mills and sash and door factories, there being two situated in Edmonton employing nearly 100 hands, from which the output is shipped south to Red Deer, east to Lloydminster in the Britannia Colony 200 miles down the river, and north to Fort McPherson 1800 miles away.

## OIL

Is found in certain parts of the district and these deposits are now in process of development at Egg Lake,

about 25 miles north of Edmonton. At the time of writing, (1st April, 1905) development has not proceeded far enough to permit of positive statements being made as to the flow or exact nature of the oil. Boring operations have ceased temporarily pending the arrival of new and improved machinery, but will be resumed at once. But it has already been demonstrated beyond reasonable doubt that there are deposits of very great value; and the promoters are anxious to get the new equipment to work as soon as possible, to turn this exceedingly valuable source of natural wealth to account. This is not illuminating oil, but will have enormous commercial value as fuel, and may revolutionize the problem of fuel, and possibly of motive power, for railroad and industrial purposes in the west. It is hardly possible to over-estimate the future value to the district, of these deposits.

### **NATURAL GAS**

Of a very high quality for illuminating and heating purposes has been discovered within the city limits at Edmonton, and a strong local company is now engaged, deepening their present borings. Gas of high quality was struck at about 800 feet depth, but not under sufficient pressure to warrant the flow being considered permanent. The indications, however, warrant a feeling of certainty that a similar gas, in inexhaustible quantity will be struck lower down, and the work will be proceeded with until the right spot is reached. The immense advantage to the city of such a discovery is obvious.

### **FISH**

Abound in all waters. Jackfish (or pike) and pickerel are numerous everywhere, while many of the larger lakes in the district, such as Lac Ste Anne, Pigeon Lake, White Whale Lake, etc, are teeming with white fish, the king of fresh

water fish. During the winter just past, seventeen car loads of white fish, largely the product of Lesser Slave Lake, were shipped from Edmonton to the Eastern States. This was only an experiment, and shipping will be on a much larger scale in future seasons, and will be a very important item in the industries of the Edmonton district.

## MARKETS.

Up to the present time, our farmers have always enjoyed the best of all markets for most of their farm produce—a good home market. The city of Edmonton, and other towns in the district, have been growing so fast that the demand for such farm products as butter, eggs, vegetables, small fruits, etc., has always kept fully up to the supply, and good prices have ruled.

All wheat grown has been bought at good figures—present price 85 cents a bushel by the local flouring mills. There are five well equipped mills within 20 miles of Edmonton, and another now building. These mills find a market for their product in supplying the local trade, in shipping to surrounding Alberta points, and in supplying the needs of that vast territory to the north, stretching from the Saskatchewan to Fort McPherson, on the MacKenzie River, 180 miles away.

Hitherto the wheat grown within marketable distance of Edmonton has been insufficient to supply the demands of these markets for flour, notwithstanding the magnificent crops raised, and large quantities of flour have had to be shipped in from Manitoba. Of course the time will soon come when there will be vastly more wheat raised than these markets can assimilate; but before that time arrives we will be in direct rail communication with the Pacific coast, and the markets of the countless millions of Asia will be open to us. Flour or wheat will be worth as much at Port Simp-

son as at Montreal, and Edmonton is only half as far from Port Simpson as Brandon, the wheat city of Manitoba, is from Montreal.

As to oats, while it has always been predicted every fall that there would be no market for the large crop, yet a good market has always been found, and a fair price has prevailed every season. We have, just across the river in Strathcona, a large and perfectly equipped rolled-oat plant which is turning out a product the equal of anything in America, and is shipping rolled oats into Manitoba, Assiniboia and Saskatchewan, as well as supplying almost the entire demand in Alberta and a considerable portion of the province of British Columbia. The large lumbering concerns situated at Edmonton use considerable quantities of oats in their winter camps, and very large shipments are made into the lumbering districts of British Columbia. Besides this, there will for some years be a large demand for oats created by the vast amount of railway construction that will take place in territory for which Edmonton is the base of supplies, vast numbers of horses and mules being used in such work.

But our best market is still untouched. That will be in the great mountain area, rich in mineral wealth and in timber, which lies immediately to the west of us, and which will be made available by the new railroads about to be built through this region from Edmonton. A large industrial population will follow the roads into this mountain region, and this population will have to be supplied with practically everything they eat—flour, meat, oatmeal, vegetables, butter, eggs, poultry, groceries, etc.—as well as horse feed, from Edmonton and the Edmonton district.

No young city on this continent ever started up with brighter prospects as regards markets and the means of reaching them.

### OTHER TOWNS IN THE DISTRICT.

The Edmonton district may be said to comprise all that territory lying between the Red Deer River, crossing the Calgary & Edmonton railway line at the town of that name, 95 miles south of Edmonton, to the Athabasca Landing on the Athabasca River, about the same distance north. On the west the present limit of settlement is in the neighborhood of Lac Ste. Anne and the Pembina River, about 50 miles from Edmonton. Eastward the country is more or less settled right down the Saskatchewan for several hundred miles; but the limits of the Edmonton district may be said to be about 100 miles east.

Besides Edmonton, the recognized business and commercial centre of this territory, as well as for the enormous country stretching to the north, north-west and west, at present undeveloped, there are many smaller but brisk and prosperous towns. Starting south along the railway we come first to

#### **STRATHCONA.**

An independent municipality, but separated from Edmonton only by the river, and so closely identified with the larger place that the two can hardly be considered apart. Their interests are identical, and the two will develop on parallel lines. Anything that makes for the advancement of the smaller town will undoubtedly help the city, and vice versa. The town contains something over 3000 people, is thoroughly wide-awake, and is being built up by a set of business men of progressive ideas, plenty of energy, and an unusually high average of business integrity. Now engaged in putting in water and sewer systems as municipal enterprise. Owns its well-equipped electric lighting plant. Supplied with churches and schools which would be a credit to a much larger place. Telephone service is supplied from

## THAN CHICAGO IS TO THE ATLANTIC

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the Edmonton system, the service to both towns being free to subscribers in either. The town has flour mills, elevators, oatmeal mill, saw mill, pork packing plant, brewery, two newspapers, two branches of chartered banks, good hotels, lumber yards—in fact, everything that goes to make up an up-to-date town. The town's affairs are in the hands of an energetic and progressive council with an active and level headed executive.

### **LEDUC and MILLET**

Are respectively 20 and 30 miles from Edmonton. Both prosperous villages of about 400 people, and are market towns for their immediate neighborhoods. Stores, churches, schools, post offices, grain elevators, etc. Flour mill at Leduc, also chartered bank.

### **WETASKIWIN**

Is 40 miles south from Edmonton. About 2500 population. Very progressive town. Merchants enterprising, and fine stores and heavy stock carried. Several fine hotels, a \$35,000 school, comfortable churches, two newspapers, three chartered banks, flour mill, elevators, lumber yards, etc. Operates municipal electric lighting plant. Is the starting point for the new C. P. R. branch line for the east, of which 25 miles of grading was almost completed in 1904. Will be in operation early in summer of 1905.

### **PONOKA,**

On the banks of the beautiful little Battle River, 60 miles from Edmonton, has 600 inhabitants. Post office, stores, hotels, schools, churches, lumber yards, livery stables, two saw mills, branch Canadian Bank of Commerce.

### **LACOMBE,**

80 miles from Edmonton, has about 1500 people, and



like other towns in the district, is growing fast. Fine stores, with large stocks; elevator, school, churches, government creamery; hotels, lumber yards, two newspapers, drug stores, brick yards, sash and door factory, etc. The Merchants Bank of Canada have just completed a very handsome three storey brick and stone building which would be a credit to any western city.

Back from all these towns, on both sides of the railway, are good farming settlements, and many small hamlets, which are tributary to the railway towns. All these towns and hamlets will be extensive customers for Edmonton's manufacturing and wholesale houses as soon as the Canadian Northern Railway gets its main line to Edmonton into operation this fall, bringing them nearer to eastern producing centres via Edmonton than by any other route.

To the east of Edmonton for a distance of 75 to 100 miles, are many villages and hamlets, generally consisting of one or two general stores, hotel, post office, school, church, blacksmith shop, etc. As soon as the railways now projected or under construction through this district, are in operation, large centres will spring up rapidly, some of which will soon attain considerable importance, and will be valuable customers for Edmonton's business concerns.

## FORT SASKATCHEWAN

Lies on the right bank of the Saskatchewan, eighteen miles north-east from Edmonton. This is a progressive town of about 700 people, and has as bright prospects for growth as any of the smaller towns in the west. It stands on an ideal sight, at the crossing of the Canadian Northern Railway, and a steel combined railway and traffic bridge will be erected immediately. The country surrounding Fort Saskatchewan is rich rolling prairie, partially wooded, with many small streams and lakes. The Fort is head-

quarters of "G. Division" Royal North-West Mounted Police. The town contains everything necessary in the way of stores, churches, hotels, lumber yards, pork packing plant, flour mill, etc. An efficient telephone service is supplied from Edmonton. A new public school building has recently been completed at a cost of \$12,000.

#### **ST. ALBERT.**

A busy little incorporated town of 300 inhabitants, nine miles north-west of Edmonton, is beautifully situated on the Sturgeon River, and is one of the most picturesque towns in Western Canada. Has post office, 3 general stores, 2 hotels, brick yard, saw mill, etc. A project for the immediate erection of a flour mill well under way at the time of writing. This is the episcopal seat of the Roman Catholic diocese of St. Albert and a massive and imposing cathedral is now in course of erection. Telephone service is supplied from Edmonton.

#### **MORINVILLE**

Is ten miles further north, with post office, flour mill, three stores, church, two hotels, school, etc. Telephone service from Edmonton.

To the north, north-east and north-west of Edmonton, for a distance of about 40 miles, the country is dotted with little hamlets usually consisting of a post office, store and school house.

#### **LAC STE. ANNE.**

About 50 miles west of Edmonton is situated on the shore of a considerable lake of that name. Consists of post office, Hudson's Bay Store, hotel, church, etc. Does a large fur trade and considerable other business, and will grow as the country develops.

Nowhere in the Edmonton district can one get very far from post offices, schools and churches. In the district



The Bank of Montreal, Edmonton

north of Red Deer there are 118 post offices ; and 269 schools. As fast as more are needed they are provided.

All towns on the railway are connected with Edmonton and Calgary by long distance telephone. While the following towns and hamlets are served by the Edmonton local system : Strathcona, Beaumont, Leduc, St. Albert, Riviere qui Barre, Morinville, Clover Bar, Agricola, Fort Saskatchewan, Stony Plain, necessitating five distinct radiating lines, each about twenty miles in length. In addition, there is a farmers' line through the fine Clover Bar settlement, having many subscribers.

### **ATHABASCA LANDING.**

On the Athabasca River, 95 miles north of Edmonton, putting Edmonton into communication with the great waterways of the Peace and MacKenzie River systems of navigation, is connected with Edmonton by a government telegraph line.

## **THE CITY OF EDMONTON.**

### **SITUATION**

This youngest of Canadian cities is beautifully situated on high land on the north bank of the Saskatchewan River, commanding a magnificent view across the thickly wooded valley, which is perhaps a mile across and about 200 feet deep. Any time from the beginning of May to the end of October, the view of this valley thickly clothed with dense foliage of varying shades, with the 800-foot-wide river sweeping down in graceful curves, is perhaps one of the most delightful pieces of landscape to be found between the Ontario boundary and the Rocky Mountains. Even during the winter months the scene is an attractive one.

### **SANITATION**

Situated as it is overlooking this valley, the situation naturally lends itself to drainage and sanitation. These con-



• Photo by

Presbyterian Church

Mathers, Edmonton

## THE GATEWAY OF THE NORTH WEST

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siderations, taken with the fine climate and pure water supply, taken from the glacier-fed Saskatchewan, make Edmonton a most desirable place of residence.

### **PUBLIC UTILITIES**

The city owns and operates its own water service, electric light plant and telephone system; and all three services are satisfactory in the extreme. A sewerage system has been installed along with the water service and both are being extended as rapidly as possible in an endeavor to keep up with the growth of the city.

A charter has been granted for an electric street railway, under which the promoters are required to have two miles in operation by the fall of 1905. Otherwise the company forfeits a heavy cash deposit made, and its charter reverts to the city, in which event the work would probably be taken up as a municipal enterprise.

### **CITIZENS PROGRESSIVE**

Edmonton is being built up by a set of business men of very progressive ideas, indomitable energy and confidence in the future of the city and district, and of an unusually high order of business integrity and keen business foresight. Edmonton's retail stores are some of the best to be found in Canada outside of such places as Toronto and Montreal; and there are some which would be a credit to those cities. Edmonton is more advanced in many ways than small cities in older communities. Its citizens realize that it is growing, and growing fast. Though having at present only about 8,000 inhabitants, its business men realize that that figure is going to double at least every five years, (in 1901 figure was 2650) and this fact is kept clearly in view in all undertakings of any permanent character.

### **BUILDINGS**

Nearly all buildings for business purposes erected within the last three years have been of the most substantial

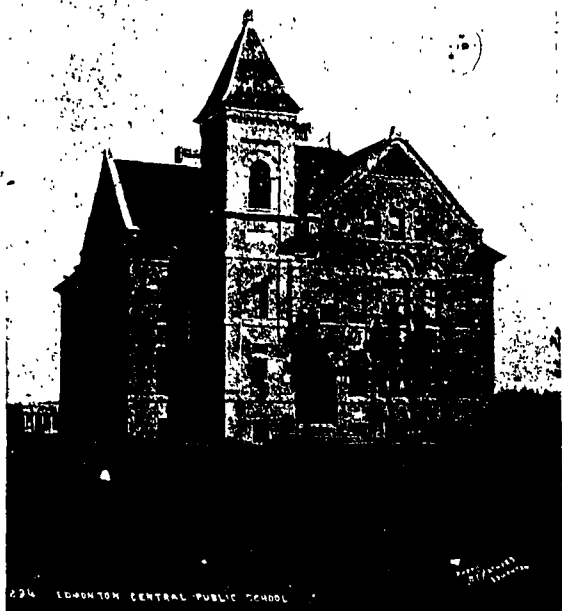


Photo by

Queen's Avenue Public School

Mathers, Edmonton

character, and Edmonton has stores, banks, office buildings, and hotels which would be a credit to any street in any city in Canada. There are churches and schools of which a city of fifty thousand might be proud.

#### **EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES**

The most ample educational facilities are provided. In addition to the fine Queen's Avenue Public School, an illustration of which is here shown, another and rather handsomer building is well on to the way to completion, several smaller buildings being used temporarily. There is also a well equipped High School in a commodious brick building. These schools are all conducted on very progressive lines. The teachers are well paid, and service and efficiency of a high order is expected and obtained of them.

Alberta College, established in 1903, under the principalship of Rev. J. H. Riddell, B.A., B.D., a gentleman of scholarly attainments and sterling moral character and extensive educational experience, is doing splendid work in the way of higher education than comes within the scope of even the best public schools.

#### **LAW AND ORDER**

Those who come to Edmonton expecting to find it "wild and woolly" are surprised to find that life and property are as safe in Edmonton, or for that matter, anywhere in the Canadian West, as in Toronto or Montreal; and much more so than in any part of the United States.

#### **CITY GOVERNMENT**

The city is governed on the most modern ideas of civic economy. The executive work is in the hands of three commissioners; while the legislative branch consists of eight aldermen and a mayor, who is also chairman of the Board of Commissioners.

The city tax assessment for 1904 was \$3,958,748; and the rate levied, apart from special frontage tax, but including school taxes, was 17 mills. .

#### **FIRE PROTECTION**

The city has a most efficient volunteer brigade, officered by permanent officials, and equipped with steam and chemical engines, hook and ladder wagon, hose reels and ample supply of hose, all in a high state of efficiency. While there



is sufficient pressure on the hydrants for fire purposes, fire is always kept under the steamer, for use in case of failure of pressure for any reason.

### **PROSPECTS**

The general nature of Edmonton's prospects, and the sources from which it draws its business, have already been touched upon in speaking of the Edmonton District. There are, however, several features which affect the city particularly, as apart from the district.

### **ADMINISTRATION AND LEGISLATION**

Besides being the natural and undisputed commercial centre, Edmonton is also the judicial centre of the district; and on July 1st will become the legislative and administrative centre of the new province of Alberta. Edmonton is named as the provisional capital in the bill creating the new province, and there is every reason why it should become the permanent capital.

### **FUR TRADE**

As a fur buying centre, Edmonton is one of the most important on the continent. All the furs of the MacKenzie and Peace River systems of waterways find their market in Edmonton. There are eight fur buying firms here, several being branches of great houses of international reputation. The furs handled by Edmonton houses aggregate many hundred thousand dollars worth annually. The purchase of fur almost invariably means the sale of about an equal amount of supplies to the trader or trapper.

### **BUILDING MATERIAL**

In addition to lumber already referred to, of which local mills cut 16½ million feet in 1904, the city contains within its limits brick clay in inexhaustible quantities, and brick of unusually high quality is turned out by the three yards in operation.

Since the first page of this booklet was written, sandstone has been discovered within the city limits. This is reported upon by an expert of very ripe experience, to be of the very highest value for building purposes, and the deposit is believed to be of great extent. Sand of good quality is easily obtainable, for plaster or cement work.



Photo by

The Canadian Bank of Commerce, Edmonton

Mathers, Edmonton

## RAILWAYS

While the railways now building will do wonders for the district, they will simply perform marvels of development for the city. Three great railroads will centre here. Two of these, the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Northern, have entered into agreements with the city, under which they agree to make Edmonton the chief divisional point between Winnipeg and the Pacific. Each will establish extensive repair shops and yards, and undertake to establish terminal facilities fully in keeping with Edmonton's prospective importance. In consideration of such undertaking the C. N. R. has received some 70 acres of valuable land from the city for terminal purposes; and the Grand Trunk has made a provisional agreement whereby they receive a considerable cash subsidy in return for terminal arrangements satisfactory to the city.

The monthly pay rolls alone will add materially to the city's business; and the vast sums to be spent in construction, in payment for labor, material and supplies, will be of benefit to everybody in the district.

## OPPORTUNITIES

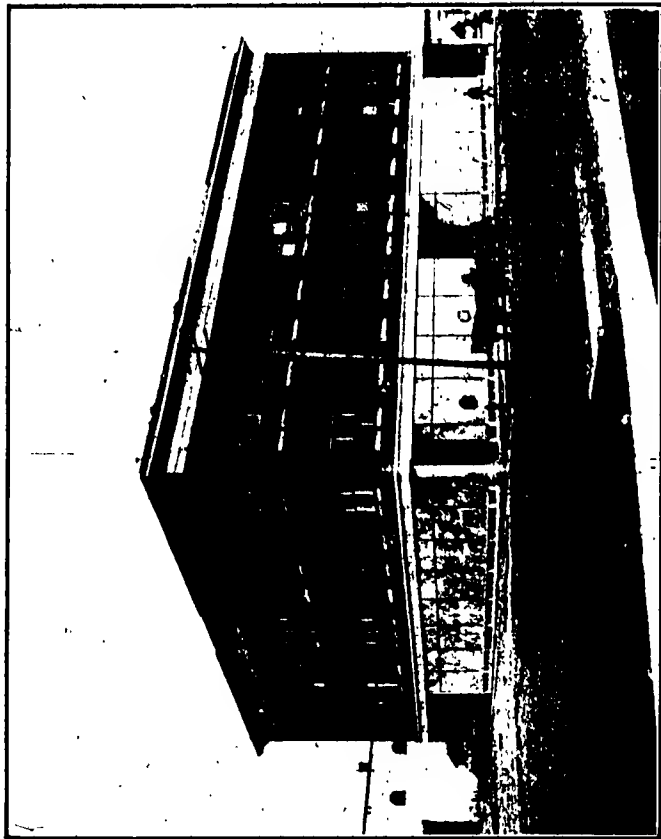
It will be realized by the thoughtful reader that Edmonton business men have ample grounds for their faith in the future of their city. Anyone looking over the ground and studying the conditions, must share that faith.

Edmonton is going to make rapid progress. Are you going to share in that progress, by helping to develop the city?

A letter to the Secretary of the Board of Trade will bring information as to industries for which there are favorable openings.

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The population of Edmonton at the Census of 1901 was 2,652; in 1905 it is 8,000. 25,000 is conservative estimate for 1910.



One of Edmonton's Departmental Stores—The Hudson's Bay Co.—not quite finished at time of photo.

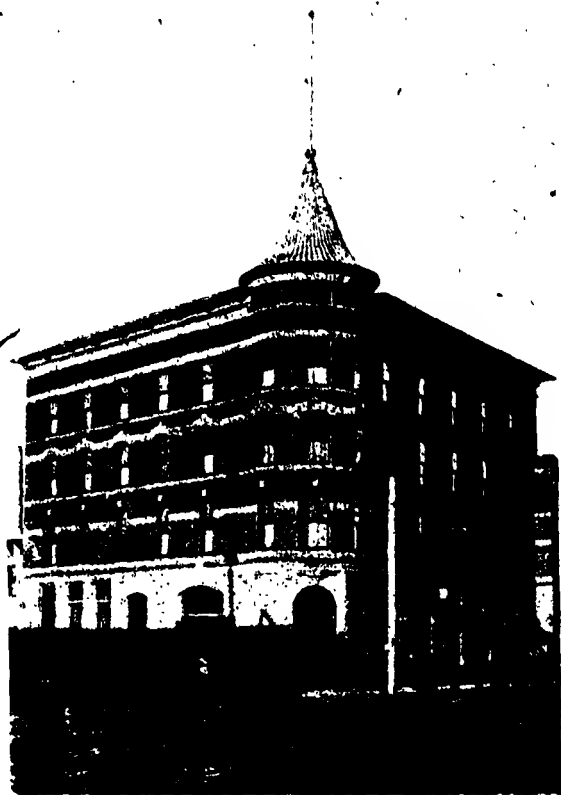


Photo by

Alberta Hotel

C. W. Mathers, Edmonton

## EDMONTON BUSINESS DIRECTORY

### BANKS

Bank of Montreal  
Bank of Nova Scotia  
Imperial Bank of Canada  
Merchants Bank of Canada  
Union Bank of Canada  
Canadian Bank of Commerce

### LOAN COMPANIES

Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation  
National Trust Company  
Royal Trust Company  
Reliance Loan Company  
Dominion Permanent Loan Co.  
Union Trust Co. of Toronto  
North-West Mortgage Company

### WHOLESALE GROCERS

The A. Macdonald Coy  
Kenneth MacKenzie & Co.  
Revillon Brothers Ltd

### WHOLESALE HARDWARE

Ross Bros. Ltd  
Revillon Brothers Ltd

### WHOLESALE LIQUORS

J. B. Mercer  
Isaac Picard  
Edmonton Wine & Spirit Co  
Hudson's Bay Company

### WHOLESALE FRUIT

The Oscar Brown Coy. Ltd

### GENERAL STORES

(sell groceries, dry goods, shoes, crockery, etc)

Hudson's Bay Company  
Revillon Brothers Ltd  
Gariepy & Lessard  
McDougall & Secord  
Larue & Picard  
J. H. Morris & Coy  
J. Chenier  
J. Bilodeau  
M. R. Miller & Coy  
W. Jarrett  
P. Rudyk  
H. Carreau

### RETAIL GROCERS

Whitelaw Company Limited  
F. Schattner  
J. Stevens  
H. Wright & Co  
Studebaker & Co  
J. H. Tull

O. Deroine  
A. P. Aitken

### PROVISIONS, ETC

P. J. Davidson & Co  
RETAIL HARDWARE MER-  
CHANTS

Revillon Brothers Ltd  
Ross Bros. Ltd  
J. Somerville & Sons Ltd  
J. A. Stovel  
J. Henderson

### HARNESS MAKERS AND SADDLERS

Great West Saddlery Company  
J. Looby  
W. H. Martin  
J. E. Clark

### FRUIT & CONFECTIONERY

Hallier & Aldridge  
H. N. Dodge  
G. Berg  
E. Kramer  
The Bon Ton Fruit Store  
W. J. Keneough  
R. M. Logan  
Hall's Cafe

### DRY GOODS

W. Johnston Walker  
GENTS' FURNISHINGS AND  
CLOTHING

J. I. Mills  
Hart & Wagar  
Edmonton Clothing Company  
A. Cristall  
The Crown Tailoring Company  
Edmonton Glove Company  
S. F. Mayer  
F. V. Danford

### TAILORS

Saigeon & McRae  
W. S. Woodhouse  
J. Wagner & Company  
G. W. Martin

### BOOT & SHOE STORES

W. G. Robinson  
C. E. McManus

### UNDERTAKERS

McIntosh & Campbell  
Wm. Lockhart  
Lubbock & Moffat

## JEWELLERS

F. Raymer  
A. B. Powles  
C. Crawford  
S. Nankin

## CIGAR & TOBACCO STORES

The Hub Cigar Store  
The Palm Cigar Store

## MILLINERS

The New York Millinery Parlors  
Mrs. H. C. McDonald  
Elmer & McClellan  
City Millinery Store

## NEWS DEPOT

C. W. Wells

## STATIONERS & BOOK STORES

H. W. B. Douglas  
K. W. MacKenzie  
The Edmonton Music Company  
The German Book Store

## FUR BUYERS

Jos. Ullman  
McDougall & Secord  
Ross Bros.  
Hudson's Bay Company  
W. B. Stennett  
Revillon Brothers Limited  
U. S. Bolster

## FURNITURE STORES

J. T. Bloney  
McIntosh & Campbell

## AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT DEALERS

The Great West Implement Co.  
Kelly & Beale  
The Bellamy Company Ltd.  
The Massey Harris Company Ltd.  
The Plano Harvesting Co. Ltd.  
The Frost & Wood Implement  
Company

## TENT & MATTRESS FACTORY

The Edmonton Tent and Mat-  
tress Factory

## DRUGGISTS

G. H. Graydon  
A. A. Morrow  
D. W. Macdonald  
J. H. Lines  
Edmonton Drug Company  
A. Archibald

## FLOUR & FEED

The Whitelaw Company Ltd.  
U. S. Bolster  
Garipey & Lessard  
Potter & McDougall

## PHOTOGRAPHERS

E. Brown  
C. W. Mathers  
C. M. Tall

## LAUNDRIES

Snowflake Steam Laundry  
S. Chinese Laundries

## BARBER SHOPS

J. P. Smith  
A. Kipke  
W. H. Phillips  
Ben Baker  
J. C. Gardner

## COAL MERCHANTS

The Edmonton Coal Coy. Ltd.  
The Stewart Coal Coy. Ltd.  
W. J. Baldwin  
The Mays Coal Coy. Ltd.  
Mihner & Sons  
Robinson & Evans  
J. Gamerton & Company  
The McLaughlin Coal Company

## CARTAGE & EXPRESS COM- PANIES

Edmonton Cartage Company Ltd.  
Edmonton Express Company  
City Transfer Company

## HOTELS

Alberta Hotel  
Windsor Hotel  
Queen's Hotel  
Edmonton Hotel  
Grandview Hotel  
Jasper House  
Grand Central Hotel  
Victoria Hotel  
Imperial Hotel  
Richelieu Hotel  
Pendennis Hotel  
Temperance Hotel

## RESTAURANTS

J. C. Johnston  
Wong Foh  
Newfoundland Restaurant  
Victoria Restaurant  
T. Beaudin  
G. Gake  
Sing Kee  
E. Withinshaw  
J. M. Strange  
W. C. Robinson

## PIANO & ORGAN MER- CHANTS

The Conley Church Organ Coy.  
H. W. B. Douglas  
K. W. MacKenzie

**SEWING MACHINE AGENTS**  
Singer Sewing Machine Coy  
**WOOLLEN MILLS**  
The Edmonton Wool and Wood  
Company Ltd

**MARBLE WORKS**  
Edmonton Marble Works  
**GUNSMITHS & MACHINISTS**  
E. H. Simpson  
Geo. Sanderson  
**BLACKSMITHS WAGON  
SHOPS**

Kelly & Beals  
Latta & Lyons  
W. George  
T. Cairney  
T. Beaudin  
J. Shannon  
S. Carmichael  
Morton & Gilchrist  
Williams & Burns

**FOUNDRY & MACHINE SHOP**  
Edmonton Foundry Company  
A. L. Varden

**PAINTERS & DECORATORS**  
J. Henderson & Company  
E. Gray  
W. H. Irwin  
W. A. Barnes  
A. Desilets  
A. W. Cameron

**PLUMBERS & FITTERS**  
J. A. Lockerbie & Company  
A. Lee & Company  
Revillon Brothers Ltd  
Ross Bros. Ltd

**ELECTRIC LIGHT SUPPLY  
COMPANIES**  
North West Electric Coy. Ltd  
Alberta Electric Company

**BOOT & SHOE REPAIRERS**  
M. J. Salz  
J. Kerr  
P. Burns  
M. B. Timm

**BUTCHERS**  
P. Burns & Company  
Gallagher-Hull Company  
Williamson Bros  
Clutton Bros  
W. R. Howey  
Morton & Adams  
A. Levasseur & Company  
Jos. Hehsdoerfer

**PORK PACKING HOUSES**  
Gallagher-Hull Company  
Jos. Hehsdoerfer

**DAIRIES**  
City Dairy  
East End Dairy  
Hazelwood Dairy  
Willowdale Dairy

**MARKET GARDENS AND  
NURSERIES**  
Donald Ross  
Honeygrove Nursery

**PIANO TUNERS**  
C. D. McMorris  
C. G. Jones

**PRINTING AND PUBLISHING  
PLANTS**  
Edmonton Printing and Publish-  
ing Company Ltd.  
The Edmonton Bulletin  
The Journal Company

**BRICK YARDS**  
J. B. Little  
C. Sandison  
P. Anderson & Company

**LUMBER YARDS**  
D. R. Fraser & Co.  
Cushing Bros. Company Ltd  
Lyons & McInnis  
Northern Coal & Lumber Co  
The Alberta Lumber Co. Ltd  
John Walter  
W. H. Clark & Co. Ltd.

**SASH & DOOR FACTORY**  
W. H. Clark & Co. Ltd  
Cushing Bros. Co. Ltd  
Edmonton Wool & Wood Co

**SAW MILLS**  
D. R. Fraser & Co  
John Walter

**CIGAR FACTORY**  
H. V. Shaw  
**GRAIN BUYERS & SHIPPERS**  
John Ross & Co  
The Brackman-Ker Milling Coy  
Limited  
A. York & Sons  
The Alberta Grain Company  
J. St. Clair Blackett

**FLOUR MILLS**  
The Dowling Milling Coy. Ltd  
**DYE WORKS**  
Edmonton Dye Works

**BREWERY**  
Edmonton Brewing & Malting  
Company

**BOTTLING WORKS**  
Edmonton Bottling Works



# LIVERY & FEED STABLES

J. H. Hallett  
 Calhoun & Ferguson  
 J. B. Lathlock  
 Alberta Livery Stables  
 J. H. McKinley  
 Windsor Livery Stables  
 W. S. Weeks  
 J. Lessard & Co.  
 Elphinstone Stable  
 Great West Livery Stable  
 J. Laroche  
 J. Duchesneau  
 J. W. Londe

## AUCTIONEERS

The Seton Smith Co.  
 Rolfe & Kenwood  
 A. E. Potter  
 G. A. Gounin  
 J. A. Wright  
 W. A. Huddle  
 W. S. Robertson  
 C. E. Morris

## REAL ESTATE AGENTS

J. G. Haldane & Company  
 J. Johnston & Company  
 J. E. Graham & Company  
 Geo. Gilmer  
 T. A. Stephen  
 Green & McLean  
 W. H. Conger & Co.  
 Killen & Gilbert  
 Johnston & Boyd  
 Bunnelle & Son  
 The Seton Smith Company  
 S. H. Smith & Co.  
 E. W. Davies & Co.  
 Crafts & Lee  
 Great West Land Co. Ltd.  
 W. S. Weeks & Co.  
 Candy & Co.  
 G. A. Gounin  
 C. Austin Hamilton & Co.  
 Watson & Company  
 Rolfe & Kenwood  
 Edmonton Real Estate Company  
 P. Heimick & Company  
 J. P. Clinton & Co.  
 Richardson, Kirkpatrick & Co.

## INSURANCE AGENTS

### FIRE AND LIFE

A. E. Voyer  
 A. W. Taylor  
 G. Ross Palmer  
 Jno. Ross & Co.  
 Great West Land Co. Ltd.  
 T. N. Bowden  
 W. S. Weeks & Co.  
 F. Fitzgerald & Co.

Alfred Mayne Jones  
 St. George Jellett  
 Jas. McGeorge  
 R. W. Day  
 Jas. McDonald  
 W. S. Robertson  
 G. A. Gounin  
 G. W. R. Almy  
 C. Austin Hamilton  
 Rolfe & Kenwood  
 Richardson, Kirkpatrick & Co.  
 E. W. Proffero

## INSURANCE COMPANIES

### FIRE

Ocean  
 Ottawa  
 Montreal  
 Hartford  
 London and Lancashire  
 Pacific Coast  
 Wawanesa Mutual  
 Occidental  
 Alberta Mutual  
 Canadian  
 Anglo American  
 London Mutual  
 Equity  
 Colonial  
 Liverpool, London and Globe  
 North British and Mercantile  
 London  
 Royal  
 Quebec  
 Mercantile  
 Commercial Union  
 Manitoba Assurance Co.  
 Scottish Union and National  
 Phoenix of Hartford

### LIFE

Northern  
 Atlas  
 Guardian  
 Standard  
 Imperial  
 Union  
 Canadian Life  
 Royal Victoria  
 Sun Life  
 North American  
 Excelsior  
 Standard Trust  
 Federal Life  
 Mutual of Canada  
 New York Mutual  
 Great West  
 Royal  
 New York Life  
 Equitable

Crown Life  
Home of New York

#### **GUARANTEE & ACCIDENT COMPANIES**

London Guarantee and Accident  
Company  
Dominion of Canada Guarantee  
and Accident Co.  
Ocean Accident Assurance Co.  
Employers' Liability Assurance  
Corporation

#### **CHURCHES**

Presbyterian, Rev. D. G. McQueen  
McDonnell Methodist, Rev. C. H.  
Huestis, M. A.  
Grace Church (Methodist)  
Baptist, Rev. A. M. McDonald B. A.  
Episcopalian, Rev. A. W. May, M. A.  
German Lutheran  
German Baptist, Rev. A. Hagar  
Roman Catholic, Rev. H. Ledue,  
O. M. I., Rev. F. Jan, O. M. I.,  
Rev. Lemarchand  
Greek Catholic  
Orthodox Russian

#### **HOSPITALS**

Edmonton General Hospital (Rev.  
Sisters of Charity)  
Edmonton Public Hospital  
Maternity Hospital (Rev. Sisters  
of Mercy)

#### **SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES**

Queen's Avenue Public School  
MacKay Avenue Public School  
Second Street Public School  
Edmonton High School  
Separat Public School (Roman  
Catholic)  
Alberta College  
Convents of the Sacred Heart

#### **CONTRACTORS & BUILDERS**

Chas. May  
C. J. Carter  
R. J. Manson  
W. H. Gardner  
F. Dalton  
Thos. Page  
J. Rae  
McDonald & Johnston  
J. N. Pomerleau

#### **GENERAL CONTRACTORS**

J. W. Huff  
C. J. Carter  
R. R. Whiteman

#### **CIVIL ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS**

Sanders & Driscoll  
Cote & Cautley

#### **ARCHITECTS**

F. Duggendorfer  
J. P. Wize  
H. A. Magoon  
H. D. Johnston

#### **LAW OFFICES**

Short, Cross, Biggart & Ewing  
Beck, Emery & Newell  
Taylor, Boyle & Gattuppy  
Macdonald & Gruesbeck  
I. S. Cowan  
E. T. Bishop  
Wallbridge & LeMaistre  
Bowen, Dawson, Kennedy and  
Hyndman

#### **PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS**

E. A. Braithwaite  
A. Elias  
W. D. Ferris  
A. Forin  
J. Hislop  
J. J. McDonell  
D. McElhannon  
H. L. McInnis  
A. Nicholls  
J. Park  
P. Roy  
H. R. Smith  
T. H. Whitelaw  
H. C. Wilson  
A. E. Clendennan  
W. A. Wilson

#### **DENTISTS**

R. H. Till  
C. J. Reid  
A. E. Jameson  
O. F. Strong  
A. T. Sproule  
W. S. Hall  
J. S. Lowther  
T. Robinson

#### **ACCOUNTANTS & AUDITORS**

A. R. Tomlinson  
A. McNeal  
H. R. Mountfield  
C. Austin Hamilton

#### **VETERINARY SURGEONS**

W. A. Allen  
I. H. Pickering

## Information for Settlers.

### Questions frequently asked

1. Are any free grant lands still available in the Edmonton district?

Yes. But free lands are now a long way back from the existing railways; and settlers who have a little means are strongly recommended to buy lands nearer Edmonton or other railway points in preference. Owing to better markets and other facilities, this will be found quite as profitable, and very much more comfortable. There is a very large amount of railway and other land still for sale at reasonable prices, and on very easy terms. Unimproved farms within a dozen miles of the city can be got at from \$10 to \$15 per acre, and payment may be spread over ten years.

Free lands cannot be got at less than about 50 miles to the West, north or north-east, and about 75 miles east, from Edmonton; and desirable free lands are almost as far from other points on the Calgary and Edmonton Railway.

2. What are the homestead regulations?

Every male over 18 years of age and females who are widows or the sole support of minor children are entitled to receive 160 acres of free land, subject to following conditions:-

A homesteader must erect some sort of a house on his place, live on the place for six months in each year for three years, and bring fifteen acres under cultivation, when he is entitled to receive patent for his land.

If preferred, he may live with his parents, or on purchased land in the vicinity of his homestead. In that case he must bring thirty acres under cultivation.

A homesteader may, if he choose, substitute fencing and live stock for cultivation. In that case, he must fence at least 80 acres, and have at least 20 head of horses or cattle on the place, and must observe the regulations as to residence.

3. Can a man who has had a homestead in Manitoba or Assiniboia, take up another in Alberta?

If he abandoned his first homestead, or was entitled to patent for it prior to 2nd June, 1889, yes; otherwise, no.

BEST OAT CROPS EVER SEEN

11. How much stock can be taken from United States into Canada free of duty?

One horse or cow for each ten acres of land, either home-steaded or purchased, up to a limit of 320 acres. 20 per cent. duty on excess stock.

12. Give information regarding the quarantine of stock? Write the Comptroller of Customs, Ottawa.

13. How far does settlement extend from Edmonton?

100 miles east; 50 miles north and west. There are also farming settlements on the Peace River 400 miles north of Edmonton.

14. Is land open/prairie, or bush?

In immediate neighborhood of Edmonton and throughout most of the district, the land is partially wooded. Becomes more open to the east at a distance of about 40 miles.

15. Can a person borrow money on a homestead before receiving patent.

No. Contrary to Dominion Land Act.

16. Can a settler get a pass to come out on? If not, what would be cost of transportation?

No pass. Write to passenger agent of any railway having connections in Western Canada, for rates.

17. What is the population of the Edmonton district?

No census taken since 1901. Estimated at 65,000 in 1905.

18. What about taxation?

No taxes at present, outside of incorporated towns, except such as settlers impose on themselves for schools and road improvements. Total usually amounts to from \$7.50 to \$10 per year on each 160 acres.

19. How about post offices?

There were 118 in the Edmonton district at the end of 1904, and more are being established as needed.

20. What is the Peace River country like?

Not yet developed; but there are known to be areas of rich agricultural land in which there are now small settlements. Fine climate, similar to that of Edmonton. But very little prospect of success there until the country is opened up by railways, which is likely to be four or five years hence.

4. Can a homesteader have the improvements to his place required by the regulations, performed by another? Yes; but residence must be personal.

5. To how much timber is a homesteader entitled and at what cost?

Entitled to what is on his own place free of charge for his own use on it.

Having no timber on his homestead, he may take out in a cost of 25 cents, a permit which entitles him to 3,000 lineal feet, or 9,250 feet B. M., 2,000 poplar fence rails, 400 root poles, 500 fence posts, and dry timber for fuel and fencing, all of which may be cut on named vacant Dominion lands.

All settlers are besides entitled to purchase a permit at \$1.50 per M., B. M., or one cent per lineal foot. This may be cut off named vacant Dominion lands.

6. Can a farm be rented, and on what terms?

Yes. Usually either a cash consideration to be agreed upon, or very often a division of crop, or increase in live stock.

7. What is house rent in the city?

\$10 a month and up.

8. Does the government make any provision for the accommodation of new settlers on arrival?

Yes. May remain seven days in the immigration hall; fuel, water and light provided free.

Can government lands be purchased in the Edmonton district?

No... All held for free homesteads.

10. Can one person make homestead entry for another?

Yes, on producing written request to do so. Write the agent Dominion Lands for agency forms.

21. What are the roads like?

Bridges and culverts are built where needed, and roadways are usually graded up; but not gravelled or macadamized. Good travelling in ordinary seasons and every fall and winter; but rather bad during exceptionally wet summer. Roads are being improved as the country becomes more settled.

22. Is fuel plentiful in the district?

Yes. Wood is plentiful throughout almost the entire district. Sold in Edmonton and other towns at about \$2.50 a load. Coal is plentiful in the vicinity of Edmonton, and on the Sturgeon River to the north. Sold at the mines at about \$1 a ton. Delivered to cellars in city a \$3 a ton.

23. What fruits are grown?

All small fruits, such as currants, strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries, etc., do exceptionally well. There are very liberal supplies of wild fruits, such as strawberries, raspberries, cranberries, black currants, gooseberries, blue berries, etc.

24. Is water easily got?

Yes. Good water is usually struck at from 12 to 80 feet, varying in different localities.

25. Do streams hold up well?

Yes. Mostly mountain streams. Water good.

26. Should a man bring his family with him?

A man accustomed to farming in Canada or United States might. A man from Great Britain would probably do better to bring them later.

27. Should a man bring tools, etc. with him?

If he already has them, he might, if he is bringing a car of effects. Otherwise, freight charges are high and all classes of goods, exactly suited to the country, can be bought in Edmonton and other towns, at reasonable prices.

28. What do farm implements cost at Edmonton?

Binders \$150 to \$165, mowers, \$60; rakes, \$30; Plows, walking \$20, sulky \$55, gang, \$75; disc harrows, \$40. Other implements in proportion.

29. Quote prices of live stock.

Three year old steers—unusually low at present—\$35 to \$40. Milk cows \$30 to \$50. Driving horses \$100 to \$150 each. Working horses, \$250 to \$350 per team. Native ponies \$20 to \$35 each.

30. What does lumber cost?

Spruce boards and dimension, \$16 to \$18 per thousand feet; shiplap, \$20; flooring and siding, \$23 up, according to quality; cedar shingles, \$2.50 to \$3 per thousand.

31. Would you advise intending settlers to bring live stock and farm implements with them?

Horses and cattle, yes. Farm implements, see prices quoted in No. 28, and form your own conclusions.

32. Is living expensive in Alberta?

Prices of groceries are about as follows:—Sugar, granulated, 14 to 18 lbs for \$1, according to fluctuation of the market. Tea, 30 to 50c a lb; Coffee, 30 to 45c a lb; Bacon, 12½ to 18c; Flour, \$2.75 to \$3.25 per 98 lbs. Dry goods about eastern Canada prices. Cotton somewhat dearer than in

## EDMONTON DISTRICT FOR SHEEP AND HOGS

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United States, and woollen goods noticeably cheaper. Stoves and furniture considerably higher than eastern prices, owing to heavy freight charges.

33. Can stock run out all winter?

Yes, except milking cows and calves. Shelter sheds usually provided, and a certain amount of hay required, in addition to straw.

34. Are summers dry or wet?

More rain in the Saskatchewan Valley than in other parts of the West, and drouth is unknown in the Edmonton district. Last four or five seasons have been rather too wet; but that is the exception, not the rule. A period of dryer summers is now due.

35. What wages can a farm laborer earn?

An experienced hand can get \$20 a month with board and lodging. A green hand, having everything to learn, would get but little more than board and lodging at first.

36. What are the prospects for mechanics and laborers?

Good men can get work throughout the building season. Brick layers and plasterers are paid 55 cents per hour; carpenters 35 cents; laborers \$2 a day.

37. What are the prospects of success for a store in Edmonton?

Read carefully previous portions of this work referring to Edmonton's prospects, "The City of Edmonton" and "Edmonton's Business Directory" and judge for yourself.

38. Is the district well supplied with churches and schools?

Yes, churches of all the great denominations, such as Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, Lutheran, etc., are found in nearly all towns, and at a great many country points; and new congregations are being organized in the newer settlements as the need arises.

The school system is organized on very progressive lines, and the schools will compare favorably with those of any part of America. The district now contains 269 school districts; and new ones can be started, with liberal government assistance wherever and whenever there is need.

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

**E**DMONTON is the undisputed Commercial and Industrial centre of 20,000 square miles of rich territory, which is developing faster than anything previously known.

800,000 square miles of undeveloped territory are also tributary to Edmonton.

Three great Railway Systems.

Cheap Electric Power.

Cheap Coal.

Markets.



## WORTH INVESTIGATING

Write the Secretary

BOARD OF TRADE

EDMONTON, CANADA.

1905.